octhing."
CORRESPONDENT—What do you think of the government of Paus?
GAMBETTA—Utterly incapable. If Trochu had been a man of resolution he would have cut a way through the army of besiegers.
CORRESPONDENT—In what particular point did he fail?

Correspondent—in what particular point did he fail?

GAMBETTA—Want of activity. He should have attacked and harrassed the enemy continually—have kept them in a perposual state of alarm—so that they would never know on what point an assault was to be made. He would have haved his soldiers to latigue, he would have accessioned them to stand under fire; he had the time, in fact, to make a spicedid army, ready to undertake, at the call of its leader, any desperate attempt for the salvation of the country. As it was be benained quietly within the walls, gave the enemy time to fortify himself at his case, and only made one really varieties attempt to break through. The old story—yeart of perseverance. Because he fulled once he thought success was impossible, and by insetive until he was starved out.

Corneys—Dent—Wei'llo sum up all, what are the general causes which have led to the failure in this war?

general causes which have led to the failure in this war?

GAMBERTA—Want of capacity in the embire; I was obliged to employ—officers of the empire; I had no others—and want of energy in the people themselves. I did all in my power to save them. I gave them a million gams, with uniforms, munitions, artillery, horses, brovisions—everything that was necessary to defend themselves—but they stood still and expected me alone to drive the enenty from the country. Que coules cous. You cannot save a people in spite of themselves. I have done my duty, et suicari antendam meam.

Correspondent—Were the officers generally theapatie?

GAMBEPTA—Yes, sir. The officers of the empire

GAMBEPTA—Yes, sir. The officers of the empire generally, ne caladent pas to diable, and I had no others. Why, at Beaumont, 40,000 Prussians marched right into the French camp and took them by surprise; and it has been since proven that they did not have out a single picket. The officers were playing cards somewhere, I suppose.

GORRESPONDENT—Do you think the republic is safe?

GAMBETTA—It is doubtful. If it falls, it will be by

GAMERTA—It is doubtful. If it falls, it will be by a dishonerable peace. The monarchists are notive and powerial, and will nestate at no means to accomplish their ends. Nevertheless, they cannot succeed long. We intend to wage them a bitter and implacable war. I believe that the republican sentiment is now too strong in France to ever be crushed out, and wee to the monarch feat tries it.

CONCLUSION.

Here the interview ended and I left him much impressed with his energy, his lorce of chatacter and his acute judgment of men and of facts. He has certainly been the one man in France equal to the situation, but he had no officer or general in the struction, but he had no officer or general in the situation, but he had no officer or general may be second him, and I will venture to assert that when the history of this war will have been written it will be folian that Gampetta's plans were well conceived, and that he only needed free, daring and capable officers to carry them out in order to succeed. The French generals have been to thild and never knew how to advance and follow up a success, even when their enemies were completely beaten. This is a fact well corroborated by General Sheridan, who has remarked it througating the them of the whole campaign.

whole campaign.
Gambetta is generally accused of rashness ont the whole campaign.

Now Gambetta is generally accused of rashness and foolkardiness in ordering advance movements, when the generals in command considered them impossible. Now according to the best military crities too much caution en the part of the French mas been the great famit throughout the war. And the German generals not slow to perceive this feeling took advantage of it to make all sorts of audacious movements, that they would never have sitempted before a moderately resolute and enterprising enemy. At Le Mans, they attacked a force three or four times their number, depending apout the nature of the ground to cover their weakness, and they succeeded. They threatened Bougbaki at Loli with a handful of men, and he, thinking himself surrounded by a superior force, shoots himself, and his officers run the army off into Switzerland when a few resolute men might have deficit the Prussians for months. Gambetta's foothardiness and rashness were only ordinary courage and boldness, without which qualities ne man ought to pretend to command an army. He looks worn and weary now, but upon the whole satisfied as a man who knows he has done his duty, although he falled, not through any fault of his, to accomplish

FOREIGN LOANS IN THE ENGLISH MOVEY MARKET.

The New Russian Loan-The United States Financial Operations in Europe.

Financial Operations in Entrope.

From the Liverpool Mercury, March 11.

Among the governments which are now seeking to borrow money in the English market is that of Russia, which only a few months ago was refusing to fulfil its political engagements with this country and which is at the present moment greatly increasing its armies for some very uncertain and suspicious purpose. The recent conduct of the Russian government seems to have created consisterable nestitation in the English money market, and although the sum that she asks for is what we must now consider a mere tride compared with the wants of other countries, not amounting to more than \$12,000,000 sterling, the attempt to raise it has given rise to a protost, founded upon the very lex notions as to the value of treaty obligations expressed by the Russian government in the November despatch of Prince Gortchakoff on the Treaty of 1856. It seems doubtnat whether the Russian government would have been able to borrow any portion of the money she now requires if that government had not withdrawn that despatch, so for at least as to agree to have the whole matter in dispute settled by a concerence, in which as in the principal matters.

government had not withdrawn that despatch, so far at least as to agree to have the wnete matter in dispute settled by a conference, in which all the principal and loss of Europe are represented. There of the principal and loss of Europe are represented. There of the principal and the principal and

cerned, but may also have some influence on other countries.

At the present moment the most difficult of all financial questions is how the French government is to obtain the enormous amount of money which with he required to meet its obligations. The amount, taking it as a whole, cannot be less than three hundred millions sterling, and the present state of France is anything but encouraging to those who might be disposed to lead money to that country, final a settled government of some kind has been established in France it is not to be expected that any one will lend it money. This is so manufest that it will no doubt have a great influence in moderating the views of reasonable politicians. But, unfortunately, the armed population of Paris is very little those of to listen to pay and until it has been made amenable to lawful authority there is very little hope either for the peace or the credit of France.

The Protest on the London Stock Exchange the following protest against the new Russian foan was handed round for signature on the Lon-

don Stock Exchange of the loth:—

A prospectus having been asseed by Messis.
Rothschild & Sons, containing proposals for a loan of £12,000,000 sterling for Russia the undersigned hereby enter their protest against such loan being introduced at present for the following reasons:—

CONGRESS.

Special Message from the President on Southern Affairs.

Legislation Needed to Empower the Executive to Suppress Gutrages.

Senator Pomeroy's Anti-Ku Klux Bill.

Another Shell from Sumner in the St. Demingo Camp.

Sharp Debate in the House Over the Fresident's Message.

THE PRESIDENT'S ME-SAGE ON SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1871. The President sent the following message to Con-

eress this afternoon:gress this alternoon;—
To the Senate and House of Representatives:—
A condition of affairs now exists in some of the States of the Union rendering life and property insecure and the carrying of the mails and the collection of the rerenue dangerous. The proof that such a state of affairs exists in some localities is now before the Senate. That the power to correct these evils is beyond the control of the State authorities I do not doubt; that the power of the Executive of the United States, acting within his limits of the existing laws, is surfacent for the present emergencies, is not clear; therefore I urgently recommend such legislation as in the judgment of Congress shall effectually secure life, liberty and property in all parts of the United States. It may be expected to provide that such law as shall be passed in pursuance of the recommendation shall expires the end of the next session of Congress.

There is no other subject on which I would recommend lediation during the present session.

Washington, D. C., March 23, 1871. edislation during the present session.

FORTY-SECOND CONGLESS.

First Session.

WARRINGTON, March 23, 1871. PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY ON THE JERSEY Mr. FRELINGHUYGEN, (rep.) of N. J., presented a mo

morial from the New Jersey Legislature for an appropriation of \$200,000 for the better protection of life and property on the Jersey coast. He said that many wrecks during the year copy of the resolutions presented by his colleague, and he desired to give notice of an amendment to the Decetency Ap-

desired to give notice of an amendment to the Deceterry Appropriation bill, which he read, appropriating \$200,000. He
has succeeded at the last session in securing a provision for
the crows at alternate stations, and he urged upon the Senate
the unpotance of the proposed legislation.
The memorial was ordered to be printed.

EUFPERISHING DISCRUEES AT THE SOUTH.

Mr. PON-ECO introduced a bill in reference to the suppression of disorders in the South, and authorizing the President y
in critain cases to declare marking law is allorderly comminities and to call out the militia. Referred to the Judiciary
Committee.

Selection of the control of the cont

was proved that as many democrats as republicans stole these bonds, and that was why the democratis were afraid to bring the matter before the impeachment court.

Mr. Earli said the principal democrat implicated in this was now in pilson, while the principal republicant carried by the carried of the principal republicant carried by the carried of the crand of North Carolina by the carried of the crand of North the Ku Kilot and to this use of the military for that purpose.

Mr. Norton, in reply to Mr. Steverson, contrasted that Senator's denial of organized disturbances in Kentucky with the message of that gentleman to the Legislature as discontrated and the impression. As illustrating the present condition of scorety in that state, Mr. Morton had read a copy of the charge delivered by Judes Bruce to the Grand dury of Shelby county, Kentucky, calling their attention to the existence of these ku Kitx organization, and lutting instances where unoffending colored pooling the present condition of socrety in that state, Mr. Davits, (dem.) of Ky., remarked that the judge referred to was a rebe officer during the repelloy.

Mr. Morton had read a copy of the charge delivered by Judes Bruce to the Grand dury of Shelby county, Kentucky, adiagnited and the state, and by sent dawn.

Mr. Davits, (dem.) of Ky., remarked that the judge referred to was a rebe officer during the repelloy.

Mr. Morton thought that fact would cautite his statements to greater weight ghough the feed of the contrast of the short weeks ago. The indisponation of distinguishment to preasing the provision of the contrast of the feed of the c

of the assault upon the negro mail agent referred to in a previous gebate.

Mr. Greverson remarked that if he could have found the offensior and had power he would have hanged him. Mr. Mouros—You would hanged him against the law.

Mr. Mouros—No; the democratio purty never hangs anybudy without law.

Ar. Mouros replied that it had been shown that the democratic party had been hanging and shooting in North Carolina without law.

Mr. MATARI, (dem.) of Del.—The Senator shall not say in my presence that the democratic party has any connection with the offences committed there. There is no truth in it, and I defy him, or any member of the Senate, to put his ingree on any particle of testimony to warrant the assertion be has so unbinshingly inade.

Mr. McRoyo said every democrat was not a Ku Kiux,

Nr. MORTON-Why, sir, nobody doubts it, so far as I can A special message from the President was received, read and ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

At twenty municate to six, after an Executive Session, the Sesate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Washington, March, 23, 1871. Addougnment of the house. Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., rising to a question of

privilege, offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that the Senate has adopted a resolution declaring that the Senate will consider no other teglalative business but the Deficiency Appropriation bill, the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the affairs of the the Committee on the Judictary to report a bill or bills that will enable the President and the courts to execute the laws

will enable the President and the courts to execute the laws in said States, and the report which may be made by the Committee on the Judiciary on the subject, thereby refunding to coursider may business which may originate in the House; therefore be if Resolved. That, the Senate permitting, when this House as journ to-morrow, it be until the first Monday in December next, at 11 o'clock A. M. May a law of the Chair concerning the effect of the resolution, when Mr. Farrs would in the suggestion of Mr. Conger, modified his resolution so as to fix the time of adjournment from next Monday. next Monday.

Mr. Dawks, (rep.) of Mass., called for a division, when the resolution was separated, and first votes on and agreed to—reas 112, mays 45.

The pregamile to the resolution was then agreed to—yeas

Mr. COA, GERRADOER, at the suggestion of Mr. Dawes withdraw the demand for the previous question, and said he now proposed, by unanimous concern, a day be fixed for the taking ties subject matter of the message. In repeated he desired the time to be divided between the two parties

the South, and they did now what they had not ventured on three shoit weeks ago. The indisposition or disactination of Congress to legislate had increased the cultrages.

Mr. Huckler, (rep.) of Ala., indistinct a desirable and a serving the mails, and yet the government had not put forth its band.

Mr. Huckler, (rep.) of Ala., indistinct a daylight white asserting the mails, and yet the government had not put forth its band.

Mr. Buckler said the man's successor was warned to leave the road or change his politics. He had been a confederate, but had turned republican.

Mr. Buckler said the man's successor was warned to leave the road or change his politics. He had been a confederate, but had turned republican.

Mr. Pansworrd did not think there was anything to create so much excitencent. The President sant them a letter to-day, in which he did not understand him to say he had information not in his possession before. The President referred to facts in the Sennie, but in on ew facts had been presented to the House. The President had made a sort of half-ind-half Schominecation. The very last it-bunst to solve a legal doubt in the mind of the President was a special committee. The President might more properly consult the department of justice. The House had resolved and re-resolved fave times that it was not worth while to sit here and legislate. Gentlemen hat been in conversation with the President had sent them a letter, in which he reconstructed elegislation. The longer they stryed here nore harm would be done than good. He saw nothing in the present aspect to induce him to change his course.

Mr. Stranks, (rep.) of Masa, said it was not true there had not been day change since the 4th of March. They had information by every mail and pubsalion of the telegraph that out rages are on the increase. It was file for the gendeann from infinition to assert that no new facts had occurred within the last three weeks.

Mr. PETERS, (rep.) of Ma, said he had voted for adjourn-

mation by every mail and pulsation of the telegraph that outniges are on the increase, it was file for the gentleman from
lithnois to assert that no new facts had occurred within the
last three weeks.

Mr. PETERS, (rep.) of Me., said he had voted for adjournment, and had not give in his adherence to the so-called
Butler bill. But now they had a message from the President and had to give it a respectful consideration. Courtesy,
usage and justice command it. He could see no other course
but to vote for a special committee.

Mr. Shiellarders said that by no action or vote of his
should the previous question be called on any measure
which might be reported, but that the widest debate may be
induled in so far as his vote could contribute to that end.

Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., said that, after the piedec of the
gentleman, that he would drive no measure through under
the operation of the previous question, he provised there
should be intic or no epposition on the part of the democrats
to a select committee.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Mr. J. K. Emmet is to play at Niblo's early in Robertson's last play, "Birth," will be produced on Monday positively at Wallack's. Marie Seebach continues a few nights longer at

the Fourteenth street theatre. Lucide Western has a benefit to-night at the Park,

"The Fool's Revenge" (Rigoletto) and "Hamlet" are in preparation at Booth's. A public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society takes place at the Academy to-day.

Louis George Jullien, chef d'orchestre, from London, has arrived in New York. Another big monkey is in town, and it is hoped he

will not follow the example of his two predecessors. Little "Offie" Goldsmith, the six year old Shaks-

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Proposed Amendments to the New City Charter.

The Board of Education to be Made an Appointable Body.

poration Advertising. The Dock Commissioners to be Invested

Reform in the System of Cor-

With Greater Powers. PROSPECTS OF THE VIADUCT RAILROAD.

The City to Take Five Million Dollars Stock in It.

It would seem that

THE NEW CHARTER, notwithstanding the fact that it was last year considered to have reached the highest pinnacle of perfection, is destined to be made more and more perfect every chance the democratic leaders have to take a back at it. Of course, everybody in New York will not take the same view of the ways employed to make the thing more attractive, for people's ideas will duter very much as to what the word perfection really means, when made use of in connection with a public measure by politicians who have their own ends to serve, even though the welfare of the poor, dear public should be a matter of high consideration. However, no one will deny that the new charter, taken as a whole, has been a godzend to the metropolis so far, and although there may be grumbling against it here and there, where to grumble against everything of a certain political line is but natural, the people will, doubtless, give their hearty support to every new addition to it that in reality adds to its strength as against had government. The amend-

ments to the charter offered to-day by Mr. Tweed will. I think, be set down as of this character. To be sure great objection will be made to them by the grumblers on the score that they will only serve to give greater strength to the "ONE MAN POWER," or, in other words, to throw the people all the more helplessly under the feet of the "ring." To a certain degree the objection may be a good one, but there are those who believe that it is much better to so arrange the city departments that somebody can be held responsible for whatever good or evil that

may be done, than to stick to the old time mode of everybody being independent of everybody else, and nobody caring a fig for the people's interests so long as the responsibility could be shirked from one's

subject to such taxation an amount sufficient to pay the insecret thereop, and at their naturity to redeem the same.

WHERE IT THE CAPITAL?

A good many people believe that this amendment will be the death of the buil, but prominent leaders on the majority side of the House contend that it will, on the contracy, make it all the more certain of final triumph. They assert that once it becomes known to capitalists that the city is ready to bond itself in favor of the road, they will not hesitate to come forward with factioners to help build it. So far plans and theories have been many, but the gr at thing that has been wanting in every case to insure any one against ultimate failure has been capital.

In advocating its passage Mr. Genet remarked that it had not with the approval of the neumbers of boils houses, and closed by saying:—We piedge ourseives that it has measure shall become a law this road shall be commenced immediately; that it, or portions of it, shall be from this time, and that within five years it shall be from this time, and that within five years it shall be in full operation. This buil meets the most proposing need of the people of the city and county of New York.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 28, 1871.

By Mr. Mistrex Providing a plan for filling in the low hands adjoining Fourth avenue, in the Tenth, Twenty-second and Eighth wards, Brooklyn. It appoints commissioners for the purpose, to be noted two dollar per day, and not in the aggregate to exceed 8 18,000, to be paid by the city. By Mr. CALDWELL. Amending the act relative to wharf age rates in New York and Brooklyn. It fixes the rates similar to these in the Gondrich toll in the Assembly.

By Mr. TWEED - Making smidry amendments to the New York charter.

Company
Ily Mr. Munusy-A bill to appoint interpreters for the
Brooklyn Justices' Course.
Ily Mr. Twenn-Authorizing the Comptroller of the State
to pay to the Nursery and Children's Hospital of the city of
New York the appropriation of last year for their hospital fa
Richmond county and in Westchester county.

THE VIADUCT EARLWAY.

THE VIADUCT EARLWAY.

The bill to incorporate the New York Railway Company, being the viaduct proposition, was taken up on its final par-Ch motion of Mr. GENET the bill was amedical by author-izing the city authorities to subscribe to Eve millions of the

On motion of Mr. GENET the bill was ameffed by authorizing the city authorities to subscribe to five millions of the stock, are then the bill passed—di to 4.

Authorizing the city of Froy to take water from the Hudson river; establishing police for londers; for the collection of taxes and assessments and Croton water round it the city of New York; amonding the set relative to the incorporation of fire insurance companies; incorporating the Workingsen's Friendly Society of America; amonding the Brooking Proble Bath act; relative to the improvement of First avenue, New York; caubling manufacturing and other corporations to alier their articles of association, amonding the set to prevent frauds on bold keepers; authorizing the town of Yonkers to issue honds to improve South Broadway to facilitate the construction of the Syraeme and Chenango Valley Raifroad; providing for levying assessments for improving Nucly-shath street, New York; amencing the charter of the village of Finals; amonding the charter of the village of Finals; amonding the charter of the Singer of Princips of American de Paul; conferring powers on the Children's Fold Assectation to find out alters.

The amendments to the Erpoklyn and Jamates Raifroad.